

# **GATEWAY URBAN SPRAWL MEETING**

## **MEETING #4, MARCH 25, 1999**

### **MEETING NOTES**

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*The notes provided below highlight and summarize the key issues that were discussed at the Gateway Urban Sprawl meeting on March 25, 1999. The following section provides an overall summary of the meeting, and the remaining sections summarize each of the agenda items as they occurred in the meeting. Selected attachments are provided as indicated in the document as well. Any comments on accuracy of these notes are welcome.*

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#### **Meeting Overview**

The fourth Gateway Urban Sprawl meeting was held on March 25, 1999, at the Illinois Department of Transportation building, Collinsville, IL. Thirty-six participants attended the meeting, with representation from various Federal, state, local and private organizations. A roster of attendees is presented in Attachment 1 of this report.

The meeting began at 10:00 am with general announcements by Andrew Anderson of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), followed by an introduction of the new facilitation team from Planning and Management Consultants, Ltd. (PMCL). The objective of the meeting was established as follows:

*To establish an operational goal for the group, driven by the perspectives of the stakeholders in Metro East. This goal must recognize the amount of time available for the group and lead toward a final product.*

The meeting closed at approximately 4:30 pm having gone through all of the activities on the agenda. While a solid charge was not found, it was clear that the group was interested in meeting regularly beyond this year and that education would likely be an important focus.

#### **Welcome and Introductions**

Tim Feather, project manager, Dale Brown, lead facilitator, and Roxanne Harrelson, group notetaker, introduced their respective roles for the remaining meetings. Mr. Feather continued this presentation by discussing a range of concepts with the group.

Following introductions Mr. Feather lead the group in a review of the results of Action Items that were assigned at the last meeting. The results of these activities are summarized below.

## **Report Outs on Action Items**

Following introductions, participants reported on Action Items that were identified during the last meeting. Action Items had been divided into three important components: (1) Preservation of Open Space and Farmland, (2) Stormwater Management, and (3) Revitalization of Urban Centers, Planning and Transportation. The following section summarizes reports available from each of these components.

### ***Preservation of Open Space and Farmland***

Several Action Items were highlighted for this component, including the need for more contacts, a review of use issues for Chouteau Island, land trust creation issues and advantages for land conservation donations. Each of these research elements and results of the research efforts are included below.

Those responsible for obtaining more contacts included:

- Kathy Andria – local city officials
- Bill Grogan – APA
- Dick Worthen – developers
- Bob Kell – Smart Growth Task Force, et al.

A summary of the information reported is as follows:

Kathy Andria reported on a number of contacts for various Action Items she was assigned at the last meeting. These contacts are presented in Attachment 2 of this report. Bill Grogan was not able to attend the meeting however he informed Mr. Feather that he had gathered information regarding the American Planning Association that he would be able to share with the group at a later time. He noted that some workshops on livable communities are planned.

Dick Worthen noted that he was not successful in contacting developers but that he had spoken to Theresa O'Keeffe from the Home Builders Association, who was present at the meeting today. Mr. Feather noted that he had spoken to Bob Kell on the phone. Mr. Kell had done research on the Illinois Smart Growth Task Force, and had found a couple of articles of interest. Copies of these articles were distributed to the group, and are included in this report as Attachment 3 and Attachment 4.

Joe Parente and Kathy Andria were charged with reviewing the long term use of Chouteau Island. Joe Parente distributed to the group copies of some of the materials from his research. This material is presented in this report as Attachment 5.

The following individuals had been tasked with gathering information on land trust creation issues:

- Kathy Andria – SW Illinois RC&D
- Larry Brown – Nature Conservancy and American Farmland Trust
- Jerome King – Openlands
- Kathy Andria and Barb Taylor – existing trusts

As part of these research efforts Larry Brown offered for the record two letters of response he received as part of his inquiry efforts. These letters are presented in Attachment 6. A preliminary list of land trust contacts was also researched by Kathy Andria, and is included in this report in Attachment 2. It was noted that Jerome King had returned to Washington, D.C., and that Andrew Anderson was EPA's acting representative for the Gateway group.

Debbie Wills commented during this discussion that, though she was not familiar with the group's particular issues on community land trust, she had recently encountered a contract for a non-profit organization that provided technical assistance to community land trusts. She noted that they were looking for trusts that were used as a mechanism for affordable housing, but that they usually helped small nonprofit groups or small cities or communities. She offered that participants contact her if they needed or wanted help with the formulation of a community land trust or to further an existing land trust.

Bob Kell was charged with the research of information related to advantages for land conservation donations. Mr. Feather again noted that Mr. Kell was not able to attend the meeting, but that he had been working on this research effort.

### ***Stormwater Management***

This component included research into the resolution and support of proposed stormwater management legislation. Dick Worthen had been commissioned to report on the status of this legislation. Mr. Worthen reported that Senate Bill 1131 had been passed out of committee with language provisions. Soon after, however, the bill was thought to be dead until a holdover meeting revived the bill again. Mr. Worthen noted that to keep the bill alive it would need to be out of committee by Friday (March 26<sup>th</sup>). The terms of the bill would be to enable counties to get into the stormwater management business. Copies of the latest amendment (included in this report as Attachment 7) were distributed to the group.

### ***Revitalization of Urban Centers, Planning and Transportation***

For issues of revitalization of urban centers, planning and transportation, the following individuals were commissioned to gather various types of information.

- Terry Harp – LINC
- Rita Backstrom and Anthony Vinson – contacts within organization
- Darlene Roy – East St. Louis Housing Authority
- Bill Grogan – DARTS
- Revitalization of Urban Centers Planning Team (Rebecca Perkins and others)
- Public Education Campaign Planning Team (Gordon Blum and others)

The following is a summary of the reported information gathered by these individuals.

Terry Harp reported that he had contacted LINC, and had brought with him to the meeting Mr. John Lakers, Executive Director of LINC. Mr. Lakers explained that LINC is a center for independent living that works with people with disabilities. He also indicated that LINC offers a range of direct services and is involved in advocacy in relationship to public services and buildings (he noted that Alton has a similar organization called Impact). Rita Backstrom, Anthony Vinson and Darlene Roy were not present during the report out session.

Rebecca Perkins reported for the Revitalization of Urban Centers Planning Team. She noted that part of the team met to discuss the revitalization of urban centers (meeting notes are presented in Attachment 8). They had come up with ideas about businesses in the area, but then became stalled because they felt they needed more direction. She stated that the group felt they did not exactly understand what they were suppose to be doing. They had great ideas about bringing business in, etc., but they needed to know issues such as whether the group would have funding, if the group would last beyond six months' time, etc.




The Public Education Campaign Planning Team was reported on by Gordon Blum. Tim Feather reported for Mr. Blum that there was an interest in the group to seek public education, but that the group echoed the concern about not having a direction. Mr. Blum also informed Mr. Feather that he felt the planning team might be better served if there was a local lead instead of himself, since he was in Chicago and not near the Metro East area.

### **Components of Success for the Gateway Group**

Following a short break, Mr. Feather offered some remarks that described the components necessary for this group's success. Mr. Feather's presentation focused on the idea that this meeting is represented by a diverse range of stakeholders. In order to

work together and have an impact on issues relating to urban sprawl the group needs to think “out of the box”. Examples of similar stakeholder groups that PMCL has worked with in the past were described to offer examples of processes that have been successful. The examples were based upon stakeholder groups that PMCL facilitated in southwest Florida. Mr. Feather explained that similarities between the Gateway group and the southwest Florida groups offered some important direction. Specifically, given the size of the Gateway group, the study area, and the number of meetings left (see Table I below) the group needed to decide on a “charge” and the “scope” of the meetings (i.e., an information only group depicted as the far left end of the spectrum, or an all encompassing decision-making group, depicted as the opposite end of the spectrum). This charge, combined with a general agreement as to the scope of the group’s efforts, would provide direction for the remaining meetings.

The objective for the day, then, was to develop a charge for the group taking into consideration: (1) the vision for the group that would be determined during this meeting, (2) the fact that there were three more meetings remaining, (3) that the group agree to work outside the box as various stakeholder groups, (4) which end of the “spectrum” the group wanted to be (i.e., either informational or decision-making), and (5) realistic alternatives given the groups resources.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>TABLE I</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>MOVING STAKEHOLDER GROUPS FORWARD</b></p>			
<b>Group Size</b>	<b>Lake Belt 25</b>	<b>SW Florida EIS 33</b>	<b>Gateway 60</b>
<b>Charge</b>	Balance mining & environment	Alternatives for development & environment	Decide March 25, 1999
<b>Study Area</b>	100 square miles	1500 square miles	200 square miles
<b>Meetings</b>	6 x 2-3 days	11 x 2 days	6 x ½ days (3 after 3/25/99)
<b>Scope</b>	 △	 △	 ?

Several comments surfaced during Mr. Feather’s presentation. Central issues of these discussions included the perception that this group was hoping to gain momentum to thwart development, and that development interests were underrepresented in the meetings. Several participants noted that they were not anti-development, but instead

they were in favor of "smart" development, or more importantly, that they were in favor of responsible development.

Another participant noted that their involvement in these meetings was out of an interest in the flooding problems that are a recurring problem in Metro East. The concern seemed to be that as long as development was not required to manage itself, or to prepare site plans and develop sites to compensate for the flooding situations they are creating, the flooding issue cannot be solved.

The discussion also addressed the fact that participants have a lot of getting acquainted to do and that no situation is perfect but they need to work together to try and address problems if improvements are going to be made.

The goal seemed to be consistent in that the group is looking for ways to make Metro East a better place that will encourage people to come to work, live and develop, etc. It was noted that though the group would not be able to reach "mass agreements" they should be able to offer some prioritization of issues that could assist legislators. It may not change anything, but it would provide the public with additional information. It was also noted that there are ways of engaging development that address a better environment and doesn't sacrifice development. The opportunities are there to do that.

## **Group Ground Rules and Activities**

Next, Dale Brown reviewed a series of potential ground rules to help the group accomplish its stated objectives during the meetings. Ground rules agreed to by the group are presented in Table II below. Nearly all the ground rules were accepted through consensus, though a few of the rules required further discussions and clarifications resulting in a general acceptance.

Following the ground rules activity, Mr. Brown distributed blank 3"x5" index cards. Each participant was instructed to draw, write, or otherwise express what they envisioned for the St. Louis Metro East area. Following this activity Mr. Brown explained the working lunch activity. Participants were divided into four groups. Each person was to "pair" with another person in their group, and be prepared to introduce that person to their group after returning from lunch.

Following lunch, each of the four groups met to compare "visions" as expressed on their 3"x5" index cards. The paired individuals introduced one another and their respective visions. The groups compiled "vision" concepts that best expressed the collective thoughts of their group. One spokesperson from each group was then chosen to explain the group's collective vision to all participants.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>TABLE II</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>AGREED GROUND RULES</b></p>	
A timekeeper will keep the group on track during and between discussions.	Participants offer their commitment to attend meetings and to participate during discussions.
Participants will be responsible for anything they were commissioned to research or prepare. If a participant cannot attend a meeting they are responsible for “handing off” their information, materials, etc., to someone who will be able to share that information with the group.	“Thumbs up,” “thumbs down,” and “thumbs sideways” will be used to signify agreement, disagreement, or neutrality, respectively, to various issues during discussions.
Participants will not use acronyms, abbreviations, or other jargon unless their use is explained to the group so everyone can understand the discussion.	Participants will “think outside the box” and not think in a pre-existing stance.
Participants will speak when they know what they want to say, say it, and not say it again (not repeat it over and over).	Participants will be open to sharing with the team.
The group “agrees to disagree” with one another without being disagreeable.	Meeting notes will be available for revisions, changes, etc., as requested by participants.
There will be an equal opportunity to hear and be heard.	The group will move forward in a “building process.”

### **Collective Visions**

The spokesperson from each of the four groups was charged with explaining to the plenary group the discussions and conclusions resulting from their individual group meetings. These collective thoughts are presented in Table III below. Following these presentations all participants offered comments and thoughts to help the spokespersons form a “collective vision” for all four of the groups combined.

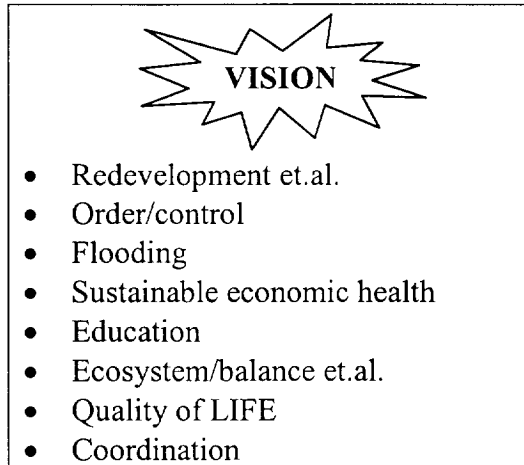
The spokespersons were instructed to review each of their groups’ vision concepts and to find commonality and similarity among them. The similarities they noted were:

- Control, Order
- Flooding
- Revitalization, preservation, redevelopment, economic health, economic conditions
- Economics and sustainability

<p><b>TABLE III</b></p> <p><b>COMPILED GROUP VISIONS</b></p>	
<p><b>Group 1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Smart growth</li> <li>• Sustainable, integrated diverted, successful growth</li> <li>• Don't take the easy way out</li> <li>• Suggested we have coordination on public issues</li> <li>• Economic development should provide employment and services with out environmental problems and shares the cost of development</li> <li>• Control congestion</li> <li>• Revitalization of urban cores</li> <li>• Everyone has a seat at the table</li> </ul>	<p><b>Group 2</b></p> <p>Provide healthy urban environment, taking into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flooding</li> <li>• Greenspace</li> <li>• Orderly commercial areas</li> <li>• Education for officials and public on consequences and decisions</li> <li>• Economics and ability to pay, kept into focus</li> </ul>
<p><b>Group 3</b></p> <p>Comments revolved around quality of life issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional economic health - including jobs, all things necessary for economic health, adequate money for governments and private sector</li> <li>• Quality housing</li> <li>• Quality education</li> <li>• Adequate infrastructure (needs to be adequate) which will support above</li> <li>• Balance natural resources – land, water, air, all need to be balanced in manner of appropriate human scale – beauty is what we want</li> </ul>	<p><b>Group 4</b></p> <p>Some of the words we'd like to see:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Respect – each other , land</li> <li>• Human environment</li> <li>• Connectivity</li> <li>• Control at best needs to be developed</li> <li>• Preservation</li> <li>• Re-Development</li> <li>• Wildlife</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Incentives</li> <li>• Health</li> <li>• Justice</li> <li>• Harmony</li> <li>• Eco-system</li> </ul>

These items were noted on butcher pad as the most essential concepts of where the group would like to see the Metro East area going. The final results of these discussions was a general agreement on the following vision concepts:





### **Formation of a Group Charge**

From this collective vision of the plenary group, participants were instructed to form a “charge” or mission for the group. Mr. Feather and Mr. Brown explained to the group that they needed to find a direction, or something the group could grab on to so as to have an impact, or begin forming an impact, on what the group saw as important for the Metro East area. Participants went back into their four groups to begin forming a “charge” or direction they thought the group should take.

After about 35 minutes of discussions within their individual group, participants came together again as a plenary group to discuss each groups’ results. These results are presented in Table IV. After these presentations, the floor was open for all participants to discuss commonalities among these directions, as well as to form a single direction for the group to carry on with following this meeting, and for subsequent meetings. Below is a summary of these discussions.

### **Open Floor Discussions on Direction**

Discussions began to revolve around why the group was meeting, and what they are supposed to be doing. It was noted that the group may not be able to do anything in the decision-making realm, and that they were more of an information type of group.

Some common elements of direction evolved during these discussions. These included:

- Education and improved public awareness of issues related to sprawl
- Flooding and watershed issues

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>TABLE IV</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>GROUP CHARGES OR DIRECTION</b></p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>GROUP 1</b></p> <p>(1) Smart growth!</p> <p>(2) Watershed Management</p> <p>What do they mean? Who is involved? What can we do?</p> <p>We should be working half-way into the decision side of the spectrum.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>GROUP 2</b></p> <p>Group decided probably more important to act as educational forum</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to public</li> <li>- to decision makers</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Acquisition of resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- grants</li> <li>- staff (paid or volunteer)</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>GROUP 3</b></p> <p>Improved public awareness of issues related to sprawl –</p> <p>...with specific emphasis on quality urban development and infrastructure</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>GROUP 4</b></p> <p>Interim Vision: Healthy communities in a healthy environment.</p> <p>Mission:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) develop strategies for attaining and maintaining the vision</li> <li>2) create and maintain a forum for stakeholders to explore, together, issues relating to land development and to seek resolution of those issues</li> <li>3) plan and carry out programs and projects for bringing the vision to reality</li> </ol>

A suggestion was made that perhaps the group should not be as limited as it is now. It was thought that the group could meet on a more long-term basis to act as a “transference committee.” The concept here is that the group could offer various types of information to the public and to decision-makers and components of the community so there was recognition of the successes and progresses of this group.

The question then arose, “Are we trying to create an ongoing body?” There seemed to be general consensus among the group that having ongoing meetings would be beneficial, and that expected accomplishments in only three more meetings could only be on a limited level.

It was also suggested that instead of creating another separate entity the group should instead merge with an existing group that could shepherd them for things like funding, etc. This would eliminate some of the problems inherent in starting a new group from scratch. It was suggested that the East-West Gateway may be the most powerful group that could act in this capacity. Other participants felt it would be more advantageous to stay as a separate entity so as to keep a certain amount of autonomy. The issue was never completely resolved through these discussions.

Another important focus for the group was that it become more knowledgeable internally on issues of smart growth and watershed planning. Then, it was suggested, the group could move on to the next level of trying to form or create an ongoing body. From this participants began suggesting ways in which the group could continue to keep the momentum going. Suggestions were made that the group set Action Items for the short term, and also make commitments to continue research on what other organizations are already doing.

Discussions then led to what Governor Ryan is doing with his Smart Growth Task Force. The possibility of having someone speak to this group about what the Governor's office is doing was suggested. The group discussed the importance of knowing what the Governor's task force was looking at in order to be in a better position to possibly influence public policy if necessary. Another suggestion was raised that the group possibly sponsor a "Smart Growth Expo," getting experts in the field together for information gathering and speaking efforts.

Essentially the group recognized that any substantial efforts would have to be made between sessions. The Revitalization of Urban Centers Planning Team and the Public Education Campaign Planning Team each agreed to meet before the next full meeting, and several individuals agreed to continue gathering materials, research efforts, and obtaining more contact information.



**ATTACHMENT 1**

**PARTICIPANTS LIST**



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Rebecca Perkins	Neighbors United for Progress 701 South 47th Street Centreville, IL 62207	618-274-4206	618-236-1190		
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## **ATTACHMENT 2**

### **GATEWAY INITIATIVE GUIDE TO AREA AGENCIES AND ASSOCIATIONS**



## Gateway Initiative Guide to Some Area Agencies and Associations--preliminary report

According to Tom Wobbe of Southwestern Illinois Planning Commission, Illinois has more agencies than any other state in the union. We believe him. Here are just a few serving the Gateway Initiative area, many with overlapping functions.

Bi-State Development Agency--major area agency. Contact: (314) 982-1400, or 398-0474.

East-West Gateway Coordinating Council\*--regional planning and coordinating agency for area highways, transit, water and air quality; main agency for transportation projects. Good web site, ewgateway.org. Phone 274-2750.

Regional Commerce & Growth Assn. (RCGA) Umbrella organization advocating for area businesses. Mike Alesandrini\*, director of environmental affairs. 314-231-5555.

Southwestern Illinois Development Authority (SWIDA) Mission: To further economic development in Southwestern Illinois via tax incentives, TIF districts, enterprise zones, etc. Advertises itself as having "the power to make it happen" and with its quick-take powers, it does. Director Alan Ortals, 345-3400.

Southwestern Illinois Metropolitan Planning Commission\* (SIMAPC, frequently called SWIMPAC) Advisory and service organization providing technical and professional services to units of local government in seven-county area on development activities. (JoAnn Joshu-Agne of this agency prepared the Southwestern Illinois Regional Greenways Plan.) Director Tom Wobbe, 344-4250. Informative brochure lists available services.

Leadership Council of Southwestern Illinois. Private/public partnership organized to encourage business investment in Southwestern Illinois. Membership consists of leaders in business, industry, labor, education and government. Jim Pennekamp, executive director, 692-9745. Call for copy of "Market Review and Investment Update"--very informative booklet.

River Bend Growth Assn. Exactly that. Works to increase job opportunities for the people of the River Bend (Alton area) by retaining existing businesses, assisting with business expansion activities and recruiting new businesses. 467-2280.

Illinois Dept. Of Commerce and Community Affairs. Lead state agency responsible for improving the competitiveness of Illinois in the global economy. Provides "information, assistance and advocacy to facilitate and advance the economic development process in partnership with Illinois' communities, businesses and our network of public and private service providers." Web site [www.commerce.state.il.us](http://www.commerce.state.il.us). Area representative Mark Spizzo, 583-2272.

Southern Illinois Builders Assn., 7623 Main, Belleville. Trade association of commercial contractors in southern 39 counties. Leonard Boyer, exec. director. 397-1400.

Homebuilders Assn. Of Greater Southwest Illinois. Trade association of homebuilders. Teresa O'Keeffe\*, exec. director. 234-4483

\*Urban Sprawl Initiative participants

**FEMA deed restrictions**--has to stay open space in perpetuity. Possible for pavilion. Not even paved surface (some exceptions for bike paths). Even billboards considered structures. No federal assistance on property ever again. Chouteau Island: because it is a floodway, no filling in of dirt. Transfer of property needs approval from FEMA. Cannot go to private enterprise. Contact Ron Davis IEMA 217.557.4878.

Trails, Open Space, Land Trusts, etc.--preliminary list

Metro East Greenway Alliance (MEGA) Alliance of local groups and agencies working together to further greenways/open space plan. Includes Southwestern Illinois RC&D, Operation New Spirit, Trailnet, SIMAPC, St. Clair County Greenspace Foundation, Madison County Conservation Alliance. Contact JoAnn Joshu-Agne, SIMAPC 344-4250

Great Rivers Land Trust, Alton and above, mostly along river. Contact Wayne Freeman, 467-2365. Mission: to be a non-governmental, local land trust association that holds scenic and conservation easements which will permanently protect the natural and historic resources of the Alton Lake Heritage Corridor along the Mississippi River.

St. Clair County Greenspace Foundation, Barb Taylor\* 398-2237.

Illinois Nature Preserves Commission. Interested in high quality land, habitat.

Nature Institute--Godfrey area. Lydia Martin, office mgr. Dorothy Metzger, president. Dick Worthen\* on board. 467-2254.

Watershed Nature Center, Edwardsville, Marie Hackett 692-7578.

Kaskaskia Bottoms, Larry Hafheider (ck spelling), 243-5514

Trailnet, Ted Curtis, 3900 Reavis Barracks Rd. St. Louis 63125. (618) 874-8554 or (314) 416-9930

RC&D can do one in Bottoms, Ed Weilbacher,\* 566-4451

Confluence Greenway

## **Governmental Agencies**

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)--federal agency works with state soil and water conservation districts (SWCD). District Conservationists: John Harryman, St. Clair County, 233-5577 Ext. 3; Leslie Michael\*, Madison County. 656-4710 Ext. 3. Service agency responsible for land erosion control, wetland certification, subdivision reviews, conservation reservation, environmental quality incentives program, wildlife habitat program, wetland reserve program, continuous reserve program, technical assistance through farm service agency, education, compliance planning and more. Take direction from SWCD and prioritize county's needs.

Illinois Department of Agriculture, Office of Farmland Protection. Jim Hartwig, 217.782-6297. Helps set up agricultural areas ("ag" areas), in which landowners can self impose land use to agricultural for 10 years, affording protection to landowners from local projects and quick-take, etc. LESA program--point-type system to take politics out of rezoning problems. (Madison and St. Clair Counties do not participate, Monroe does).

Southwestern Illinois Resources and Conservation Development (RC&D). Regional non-profit dedicated to protection of area's natural resources. Ed Weilbacher\*, coordinator. 566-4451. "Organized in 1989, the Southwestern Illinois RC&D has been functioning for 10 years to address regional natural resource concerns. These include water quality and quantity, promotion of orderly development and a need to retain and develop rural economic enterprises, provide adequate and safe solid water disposal and maintain, restore, and increase the fish and wildlife base." Possibility for land trust for bottoms.



## **ATTACHMENT 3**

### **MARYLAND'S SMART GROWTH INITIATIVE**



# Maryland's Smart Growth Initiative



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## Priority Funding Areas

Requires that State funds that support new development be targeted to existing towns and cities and other "Smart Growth" or "Priority Funding Areas" where infrastructure, such as water and sewer service, already exists or is planned. All municipalities, areas inside the Baltimore and Washington beltways, empowerment and enterprise zones, state certified heritage areas and state designated neighborhoods are automatically included. Other areas are to be locally designated, but must meet State guidelines for water, sewer and minimum average residential density as well as projected growth. Development outside of designated areas may still occur, but -- except for narrowly defined exceptions-- those areas will not receive State funding for growth related projects. Local governments will provide the Maryland Office of Planning with official Priority Funding Area maps for each locality. MOP has recieved official maps from 12 counties, and is expecting more to be provided this winter.

This Program Is Administered By the Maryland Office Of Planning.

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## Rural Legacy

This law earmarks up to \$140 million over the next five years for acquisition of farmland, natural resource areas and open spaces that are especially threatened by development. Under this program, local governments and private land trusts may identify contiguous "Rural Legacy" Areas and competitively apply for funds to buy the land outright, or to acquire easements to preserve them from development. This program will complement Maryland's highly successful agricultural preservation program and Program Open Space, its successful parkland acquisition program.

The first year of Rural Legacy Areas were designated in June of 1998. The Board of Public Works designated \$29 million dollars towards the protection of eighteen Rural Legacy Areas across the State. The approved areas will protect 13,000 acres of valuable land and natural resources.

This Program Is Administered By the Maryland Department Of Natural Resources.

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\_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

## **ATTACHMENT 4**

### **CLINTON-GORE LIVABILITY AGENDA: BUILDING LIVABLE COMMUNITIES FOR THE 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY**



**CLINTON-GORE LIVABILITY AGENDA:  
BUILDING LIVABLE COMMUNITIES FOR THE 21ST  
CENTURY**

---

**BETTER AMERICA BONDS**

*To help communities reconnect with their land and water, preserve green space for future generations, and provide attractive settings for economic development, the Clinton-Gore Administration is proposing a new financing tool generating \$9.5 billion in bond authority for investments by state, local and tribal governments. Better America Bonds can be used to preserve open space, clean up brownfields and protect water quality.*

Across America, communities are searching for ways to keep growing while preserving a high quality of life. Among their concerns are revitalizing older neighborhoods, curbing water pollution, and protecting farmland and other green space close to home. While each community must chart its own destiny, the federal government can be an important partner in building healthy, livable communities for the 21st century.

To provide communities with additional resources to achieve their "smart growth" objectives, the Clinton-Gore Administration's proposed budget will include a total of \$700 million over five years for Better America Bonds. This funding will support federal tax credits enabling state, local and tribal governments to issue \$9.5 billion in bond authority over 5 years. Communities will have access to zero-interest financing because investors who buy these fifteen year bonds will receive tax credits in lieu of interest.

Better America Bonds can be used to:

*Preserve and Enhance Green Space.* State, local and tribal governments, working alone or in partnership with land trusts and other nonprofit organizations, can create or restore urban parks, preserve suburban green spaces, and protect threatened farmland and wetlands. Land can be protected either by acquiring title or purchasing permanent easements. Proceeds can also be used for reforestation, replanting and other types of environmental restoration or enhancement.

*Protect Water Quality.* Rivers, lakes, coastal waters, and wetlands -- and drinking water sources -- can be restored or protected through measures to reduce pollution runoff and land acquisition to reduce polluted runoff. Eligible projects include "passive" controls, such as settling ponds, or the creation of planted or forested buffer strips along waterways that filter contaminants from runoff.

*Clean Up Brownfields.* Pressure to develop green space can be eased by preparing brownfields -- abandoned industrial sites -- for new economic uses. Better America Bonds will supplement the Administration's existing brownfields initiatives by providing new resources to assess and clean up brownfields for use as open spaces or for development under limited circumstances.

To become eligible for a bond allocation, state, local and tribal governments will submit proposals to the Environmental Protection Agency for initial review in consultation with several other agencies with programs and expertise in the competing communities. EPA will award bond allocations in conjunction with the Vice President's Community Empowerment Board and other cognizant agencies. Preference will be given to regional proposals that reflect

# CLINTON-GORE LIVABILITY AGENDA: BUILDING LIVABLE COMMUNITIES FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

## COMMUNITY TRANSPORTATION CHOICES

*To help ease traffic congestion and promote community livability, the Clinton-Gore Administration is proposing a record \$6.1 billion for public transit and \$2.2 billion -- a total 16% increase above FY 1999 -- for several Department of Transportation programs that provide flexible support to state and local efforts to improve transportation and land use planning, strengthen existing transportation systems, and promote broader use of alternative transportation.*

As communities grow further out and commuting distances increase, more and more Americans find themselves sitting in traffic when they'd rather be home with their families. By one estimate, Americans waste half a billion hours a year stuck in traffic. DOT calculates that 41 percent of peak-hour travel time is under congested conditions.

On June 9, 1998, President Clinton signed the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21). At the Administration's urging, this historic legislation continues to provide communities the flexibility to transfer funds from highway construction to public transit, and provides significant funding increases for several programs to help communities and commuters overcome traffic congestion. This is more than a billion dollar increase in funding for these efforts over the FY 1999 budget under TEA-21. This also represents a \$666 million increase over the FY 2000 budget authority mandated under TEA-21. To aggressively implement these transportation priorities, the President's FY 2000 budget will propose:

- \$6.1 billion for public transit, an increase of \$724 million over FY 1999. These funds will be used to maintain and expand the nation's access to transit systems, helping communities provide a range of efficient public transportation choices that will alleviate traffic congestion. Inclusive transportation planning processes encourage states and communities to reach consensus on what makes sense for each community. This represents a \$292 million increase over the FY 2000 budget authority under TEA-21.
- \$1.6 billion for the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program, which supports state and local efforts to simultaneously ease congestion and reduce air pollution in areas not meeting or working to stay in compliance with federal air quality standards. Eligible projects include high-occupancy-vehicle lanes, incentives for ridesharing, improved transit facilities, systems to monitor traffic and quickly clear disabled vehicles, bicycle and pedestrians paths, and conversion of public and private fleets to cleaner fuels. The proposed funding is a \$341 million increase over the FY 2000 budget under TEA-21 for the FY 2000 budget -- and a 30% increase over FY 1999.
- \$50 million for the Transportation and Community and System Preservation Pilot, which provides grants to state and local governments and planning agencies to coordinate transportation and land use planning while at the same time reducing environmental impacts and ensuring efficient access to jobs, services and centers of trade. This more than doubles the amount of funding for this program in FY 1999, which the Vice President first announced in September. Already the



# CLINTON-GORE LIVABILITY AGENDA: BUILDING LIVABLE COMMUNITIES FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

## REGIONAL PARTNERSHIPS FOR SMART GROWTH

*To help reduce barriers to developing locally-led regional growth strategies across jurisdictional lines to ensure continued economic competitiveness in the global economy, the President will include in his FY2000 budget funding for a new \$50 million "Regional Connections" initiative within the Department of Housing and Urban Development.*

The continued outward growth of our suburbs has made it increasingly difficult for any single community to address effectively a range of issues -- such as transportation, environment, sprawl, and regional economics -- that know no local jurisdictional boundaries. Those communities that cooperate with their neighboring communities to tackle cross-jurisdictional issues can improve not only their own fate, but the fate of their regions. Increasingly, regions have become the economic hubs of our national economy and are critical to maintaining our competitive edge in the global marketplace.

Many communities have recognized the benefit of regional cooperation and are coming together to form creative partnerships, particularly around the issues of "smart growth." To support these efforts, the Vice President has called on Federal agencies to work more closely with each other. As the Vice President moves forward in aligning Agencies to better support communities and regional cooperation, an important piece of this larger picture is how a single Department with many programs affecting communities -- the Department of Housing and Urban Development -- can better coordinate its own efforts to partner with regional partnerships.

To assist locally-led regional efforts and to complement the Administration's overall emphasis on promoting greater cross-Agency collaboration, the President is proposing a \$50 million HUD "regional connections" initiative to:

- Fund local partnerships to design and pursue "smart growth" strategies across jurisdictional lines. Such strategies would include: (a) compact development incentives for new growth areas; (b) coordinated reinvestment in existing infrastructure-rich areas of participating regions; and (c) ways to manage the economy and workforce to reinforce the region's overall development strategy.
- Complement HUD's efforts with other Federal programs, such as the Department of Transportation's implementation of TEA-21, and assist an evolving larger Federal effort to assist regions in developing strategies, including the new GIS Information partnership.

This will be the first flexible source of funding provided by the Federal government to promote smarter metropolitan growth. Eligible activities will include planning, institution building, and part of the costs of implementing inter-jurisdictional projects.

Applicants could include states and groups of localities -- cities, counties, towns -- that demonstrate active partnerships with a wide array of stakeholders. Where formally designated by states or eligible local governments, existing regional institutions, such as councils of government, regional councils, and metropolitan planning organizations will also be eligible.

## CLINTON-GORE LIVABILITY AGENDA: BUILDING LIVABLE COMMUNITIES FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

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### SCHOOLS AS CENTERS OF COMMUNITY

*To encourage greater public participation in the planning and design of new schools, the Department of Education is proposing a \$10 million competitive grant program. This initiative is based on recommendations from the National Symposium on School Design convened by the Vice President last October.*

As a nation we need to build 5,000 new schools to meet the demands of the "baby boom" echo and modernize thousands of older schools as well. These schools need to reflect changes in how we teach and learn and the new reality that learning is a life-long process. School buildings, in short, need to be designed so they can be more actively used by the entire community.

Involving teachers, parents, students, museums, and other community groups in the process of planning and design of new schools brings a fresh wave of creativity to the planning process and often provides the impetus for cost sharing, savings and maximum use of the school facility by the entire community. The school becomes even more of an "anchor" for civic life of the community and the "center of the community."

This proposal seeks to support the creation of community partnerships working with local school boards to encourage broader citizen engagement in developing a school system master plan or an individual school site space and design plan. The competitive grants program would provide funds for up to one year and require a local community match. We anticipate funding approximately 150 to 200 grants, with the grants ranging in size from \$40,000 for smaller school districts to \$100,000 for larger districts.

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**Smart Growth Network**  
in partnership with the  
**Sustainable Communities Network (SCN)**  
Revised January 11, 1999

Webmaster: [info@smartgrowth.org](mailto:info@smartgrowth.org)

# CLINTON-GORE LIVABILITY AGENDA: BUILDING LIVABLE COMMUNITIES FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

## Community/Federal Information Partnership

*To provide communities with greater access to information about their communities and regions, the Clinton-Gore Administration is proposing a new \$39.5 million interagency Community/Federal Information Partnership (C/FIP) that will make new informational tools more readily available on the local level. These tools include Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology -- easy-to-understand computer maps that show different aspects of a region -- which will help communities to make more informed, collaborative decisions about regional growth.*

The proposed \$39.5 million in FY2000 funding for the Partnership will accomplish two primary objectives. First, approximately 60 percent of the funding will be available as competitive, matching grants to local, regional, and national non-Federal agencies and organizations to build local capacity to use GIS technology. Second, the remainder of the funding will be used to improve public access to geographic information residing in Federal agencies.

This technology (which shows everything from parks to buildings to farmland) will make it dramatically easier for communities to envision and chart their growth. Syndicated Columnist Neal Peirce writes, "Using that data [GIS technology] to visualize the impact of proposed development has to be a perfect form of federal R&D for smart communities. Demystify growth decisions, and there's a real opportunity to democratize the development process, to let ordinary citizens ... influence how communities grow and develop." The National Association of Counties also recognizes the "necessity and viability of GIS for the support of all levels of government in their planning and operation efforts."

The 15 Federal agencies that make up the Federal Geographic Data Committee -- which was originally launched by the Vice President's reinventing government initiative -- make up this new Partnership. These Federal Agencies are working in cooperation with a variety of stakeholders, including state, local and tribal governments, the academic community, and the private sector. Funding for the Partnership will be provided by the Departments of the Interior, Housing and Urban Development, Agriculture, Transportation, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration.

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## **ATTACHMENT 5**

### **MADISON COUNTY BUILDING, ZONING & ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT**

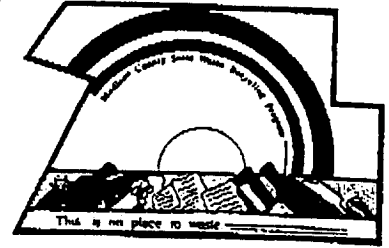


**Madison County  
Building, Zoning and Environmental Department**

Joseph D. Parente, AICP  
Administrator

Madison County Administration Building  
157 N. Main Street, Suite 254  
Edwardsville, IL 62025-1964

(618) 692-7040  
Building and Zoning, x4468  
Environmental Control, x4565  
Environmental Laboratory, x5234  
Land Use Planning, x 5205  
Solid Waste Management, x4565



To: Gateway Urban Sprawl Group

From: Joe Parente *JP*

Subject: Action Items – Development Potential of Chouteau Island

Date: March 23, 1999

Attached please find correspondence regarding the action items I was asked to undertake at our last meeting. In addition, below is a brief summary of the results of the information I gathered.

Floodplain Regulations - Any new structures proposed for Chouteau Island would have to be elevated 17-22 feet into the air. While this may be structurally possible, it is likely cost prohibited. Bringing in fill material to elevate a structure 17-22 feet is prohibited. In addition, approximately 120 acres of Chouteau Island have deed restrictions prohibiting any development.

Chain of Rocks Landfill - The landfill has approximately two years of life remaining. Waste Management has filed a closure plan with the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. The state regulations for landfills prohibited locating a landfill in a 100 year flood plain. There is an exemption, however, that would apply to the Chain of Rocks landfill. The landfill may be expanded in accordance with the IEPA regulations on to property Waste Management owned on the effective date of an amendment to the regulations dated in 1997. It may not be expanded to any other property, however, and also may not be expanded if the landfill is sold to a different party.

In addition, while it is possible that the landfill may be expanded into the floodplain in accordance with the IEPA regulations, it is questionable whether a state permit could be obtained for filling a floodway. These regulations are separate from the IEPA regulations for landfills.

City of Madison

The City of Madison has annexed property owned by Waste Management on Chouteau Island. In discussing the question of development on Chouteau Island with the Mayor of Madison, he informed me that any future development on Chouteau Island would likely be in the form of recreational activities that would complement the restoration of the Chain of Rocks Bridge Bike Trail.





**ILLINOIS**  
**DEPARTMENT OF**  
**NATURAL RESOURCES**  
**Office of Water Resources**

524 South Second Street, Springfield 62701-1787

Jim Edgar, Governor • Brent Manning, Director

February 18, 1999

Mr. Joseph Parente, Administrator  
Madison County Building, Zoning  
and Environmental Department  
Madison County Administration Building  
157 N. Main Street, Suite 254  
Edwardsville, IL 62025-1964

Dear Mr. Parente:

Thank you for your recent letter concerning the legality and feasibility of development on Chouteau Island. As you know, the entire island is mapped as a floodplain. As such, both state and local permits would be required prior to any development activity. "Development" as defined by the Madison County floodplain ordinance includes not only buildings and mobile homes but also any activity which would potentially obstruct or divert flood flows. This includes grading, paving, excavating, storage of materials, fences, fills, levees, culverts, walls, etc.

The 100-year flood elevation on Chouteau Island ranges between 434-435' N.G.V.D. Much of the natural grade on the island lies approximately 15-20 feet below this flood elevation. Madison County requires an additional 2 feet of freeboard above the base flood. Therefore, any new structures would have to be elevated at least 17-22 feet above the existing ground. Elevating a structure that high is often cost prohibitive, but certainly not impossible. The county's regulations do allow elevation by stilts, poles or fully enclosed lower areas used solely for parking or storage. There are places in the state such as Calhoun County and Jersey County where many buildings elevated this high do exist.

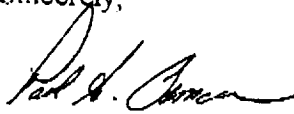
State permit requirements are limited to the floodway portion of the floodplain. A regulatory floodway has not been determined on Chouteau Island. Therefore, state permit review would be required before any development activity could be allowed on the island. It is unlikely that a state permit would be granted for excessive filling associated with elevating a structure 17-22 feet. Any area below a structure would most likely have to remain open to unrestricted flood flows.

Following the 1993 flood, many parcels on Chouteau Island were purchased using Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funds. Those parcels are now deed restricted and any development activities on these parcels is strictly prohibited. These parcels must remain open space. Some additional buyout funding remains available. Therefore, if the county is interested in acquiring additional parcels and maintaining

open space on Chouteau Island, please contact Jan Horton of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency at (217) 782-8719.

In certain cases, the establishment of a restrictive zoning district has been used to preserve open space in highly flood prone areas. If Chouteau Island is currently zoned industrial or business, I would suggest that the island be rezoned to preserve open space. I have also enclosed a booklet which may provide some guidance to your work group. I hope these comments have provided you with some description of the regulatory constraints associated with developments on Chouteau Island. Should you have any additional questions or comments, don't hesitate to call me at (217) 782-3862.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Paul A. Osman", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Paul A. Osman, Coordinator  
Local Floodplain Programs

Such provisions may be performed at the site of the new municipal incinerator.

The Agency, after careful scrutiny of a permit application for the construction, development or operation of a new municipal waste incinerator, shall deny the permit if (i) the Agency finds in the permit application noncompliance with the laws and rules of the State or (ii) the application indicates that the mandated air emissions standards will not be reached within six months of the proposed municipal waste incinerator beginning operation.

- c. The Agency shall adopt specific limitations on the emission of mercury, chromium, cadmium and lead, and good combustion practices, including temperature controls from municipal waste incinerators pursuant to Section 9.4 of the Act.
- d. The Agency shall establish household hazardous waste collection centers in appropriate places in this State. The Agency may operate and maintain the centers itself or may contract with other parties for that purpose. The Agency shall ensure that the wastes collected are properly disposed of. The collection centers shall not (i) be regulated as hazardous waste facilities under RCRA nor (ii) be subject to local siting approval under Section 39.2 if the local governing authority agrees to waive local siting approval procedures.

#### Section 22.17. Landfill post-closure care.

- a. The owner and operator of a sanitary landfill site that is not a site subject to subsection (a.5) or (a.10) of this Section shall monitor gas, water and settling at the completed site for a period of 15 years after the site is completed or closed, or such longer period as may be required by Board or federal regulation.
- a.5 The owner and operator of a MSWLF unit that accepts household waste after October 8, 1993, shall conduct post-closure care at the site for a period of 30 years after the site is completed or closed, or such other period as may be approved by the Agency pursuant to Board or federal rules.
- a.10 The owner and operator of a MSWLF unit that accepts household waste on or after October 9, 1991, but stops receiving waste before October 9, 1993, and installs final cover more than 6 months after the receipt of the final volume of waste shall conduct post-closure care at the site for a period of 30 years after the site is completed or closed, or such other period as may be approved by the Agency pursuant to Board or federal rules.
- b. The owner and operator of a sanitary landfill that is not a facility subject to subsection (a.5) or (a.10) of this Section shall take whatever remedial action is necessary to abate any gas, water or settling problems which appear during such period of time specified in subsection (a). The owner and operator of a MSWLF unit that accepts household waste after October 8, 1993, shall take

whatever remedial action is required under Section 22.40 and 22.41 of this Act during the period of time specified in subsection (a.5) or (a.10).

- c. Except for MSWLF units that received household waste on or after October 9, 1991, this Section does not apply to a landfill used exclusively for the disposal of waste generated at the site.

Section 22.18. *(Repealed by PA 88-496, eff. Sept. 13, 1993)*

Section 22.18a. *(Repealed by P.A. 87-323, eff. Sept. 6, 1991)*

Section 22.18b. *(Repealed by PA 88-496, eff. Sept. 13, 1993)*

Section 22.18c. *(Repealed by PA 88-496, eff. Sept. 13, 1993)*

Section 22.19.

- a. Counties with 200,000 or more inhabitants but fewer than 300,000 inhabitants, which border on the Mississippi River, may by ordinance set reasonable operating hours for all sanitary landfills and waste-to-energy facilities within their boundaries that receive wastes from sources off the site where such landfills or waste-to-energy facilities are located.
- b. Beginning January 1, 1989, the Agency shall not grant any permit for the construction or operation of a solid waste disposal facility on a site which is held in a land trust, unless the application therefor has been signed by all beneficiaries of the land trust.

#### Section 22.19a. Floodplain.

- a. On and after January 1, 1998, no sanitary landfill or waste disposal site that is a pollution control facility, or any part of a sanitary landfill or waste disposal site that is a pollution control facility, may be located within the boundary of the 100-year floodplain.
- b. Subsection (a) shall not apply to the following:
  - 1. a sanitary landfill or waste disposal site initially permitted for development or construction by the Agency before the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1997;
  - 2. a sanitary landfill or waste disposal site for which local siting approval has been granted before the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1997; or
  - 3. the area of expansion beyond the boundary of a currently permitted sanitary landfill or waste disposal site, provided that the area of expansion is, on the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1997, owned by the owner or operator of the currently sited or permitted sanitary landfill or waste site to which the area of expansion is adjacent.



## **ATTACHMENT 6**

### **RESPONSES FROM LETTERS OF INQUIRY**



*Board of Trustees*

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February 7, 1999

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209 Matterhorn Court  
Glen Carbon, IL 62034

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Kyle Robeson  
John R. Santucci  
Brenda Shapiro  
Deborah Loeser Small  
John B. Snyder  
Harry C. Stone  
Sally Stults  
M. Jay Trees

Dear Mr. Brown,

Thank you for your letter about the "American bottoms" and wetlands near the Mississippi River in southwestern Illinois. The Conservancy has become increasingly active in this part of the state and is very familiar with the areas about which you write. We have an excellent staff working in southern Illinois and I suggest you speak with our Director of Programs in southern Illinois, Matt Nelson, who can be reached at 618-634-2524. Matt would be pleased to speak with you about wetlands along the Mississippi and other sites in southwestern Illinois that the Conservancy is interested in protecting.

Thank you again for your letter and, more importantly, for your interest in preserving natural areas near your home.

Sincerely,



Bruce W. Boyd  
Executive Director

*Life Trustees*

cc: Matt Nelson

Henry N. Barkhausen  
William J. Beecher  
Charles C. Haffner III  
Jeffrey R. Short, Jr.

Bruce W. Boyd  
Executive Director

*International Headquarters:*

Arlington, Virginia  
703.841.5300

---

# *American Farmland Trust*

February 9, 1999

Larry L. Brown  
209 Matterhorn Ct  
Glen Carbon, IL

Dear Mr. Brown:

Thank you for contacting American Farmland Trust. We appreciate it when members take to the time to contact us with their questions.

I have forwarded your inquiry to Jennifer Dempsey, You may expect to hear a reply from them within the next few weeks. Or you may contact her at:

Herrick Mill  
1 Short Street  
Northampton, MA 01060  
(413) 586-9330  
(413) 586-9332 - fax

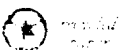
Please feel free to contact me again if you do not receive a reply. Thank you for your support of American Farmland Trust.

Sincerely,



Geoffrey Seymour  
Membership Services Coordinator

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## **ATTACHMENT 7**

### **STORMWATER MANAGEMENT**



§ 5-1062. Stormwater management in Northeastern Counties

(a) The purpose of this Section is to allow management and mitigation of the effects of urbanization on stormwater drainage in metropolitan counties located in the area served by the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission, and references to "county" in this Section shall apply only to those counties. This Section shall not apply to any county with a population in excess of 1,500,000, except as provided in subsection (c). The purpose of this Section shall be achieved by:

- (1) consolidating the existing stormwater management framework into a united, countywide structure;
- (2) setting minimum standards for floodplain and stormwater management; and
- (3) preparing a countywide plan for the management of stormwater runoff, including the management of natural and man-made drainageways. The countywide plan may incorporate watershed plans.

(b) A stormwater management planning committee shall be established by county board resolution with it's membership consisting of equal numbers of county board and municipal representatives from each county board district, and such other members as may be determined by the county and municipal members. However, if the county has more than 6 county board districts, the county board may by ordinance divide the county into not less than 6 areas of approximately equal population, to be used instead of county board districts for the purpose of determining representation on the stormwater management planning committee.

The county board members shall be appointed by the chairman of the county board. Municipal members from each county board district or other represented area shall be appointed by a majority vote of the mayors of those municipalities which have the greatest percentage of their respective populations residing in such county board district or other represented area. All municipal and county board representatives shall be entitled to a vote; the other members shall be nonvoting members, unless authorized to vote by the unanimous consent of the municipal and county board representatives. A municipality that is located in more than one county may choose, at the time of formation of the stormwater management planning committee and based on watershed boundaries, to participate in the stormwater management planning program of either or both of the counties. Subcommittees of the stormwater management planning committee may be established to serve a portion of the county or a particular drainage basin that has similar stormwater management needs. The stormwater management planning committee shall adopt by-laws, by a majority vote of the county and municipal members, to govern the functions of the committee and its subcommittees. Officers of the committee shall include a chair and vice chair, one of whom shall be a county representative and one a municipal representative.

The principal duties of the committee shall be to develop a stormwater management plan for presentation to and approval by the county board, and to direct the plan's implementation and revision. The committee may retain engineering, legal and financial advisors and inspection personnel. The committee shall meet at least quarterly and shall hold at least one

public meeting during the preparation of the plan and prior to its submittal to the county board.

(c) In the preparation of a stormwater management plan, a county stormwater management planning committee shall coordinate the planning process with each adjoining county to ensure that recommended stormwater projects will have no significant impact on the levels or flows of stormwaters in inter-county watersheds or on the capacity of existing and planned stormwater retention facilities. An adopted stormwater management plan shall identify steps taken by the county to coordinate the development of plan recommendations with adjoining counties.

(d) Before the stormwater management planning committee recommends to the county board a stormwater management plan for the county or a portion thereof, it shall submit the plan to the Office of Water Resources of the Department of Natural Resources and to the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission for review and recommendations. The Office and the Commission, in reviewing the plan, shall consider such factors as impacts on the levels or flows in rivers and streams and the cumulative effects of stormwater discharges on flood levels. The Office of Water Resources shall determine whether the plan or ordinances enacted to implement the plan complies with the requirements of subsection (f). Within a period not to exceed 60 days, the review comments and recommendations shall be submitted to the stormwater management planning committee for consideration. Any amendments to the plan shall be submitted to the Office and the Commission for review.

(e) Prior to recommending the plan to the county board, the stormwater management planning committee shall hold at least one public hearing thereon and shall afford interested persons an opportunity to be heard. The hearing shall be held in the county seat. Notice of the hearing shall be published at least once no less than 15 days in advance thereof in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county. The notice shall state the time and place of the hearing and the place where copies of the proposed plan will be accessible for examination by interested parties. If an affected municipality having a stormwater management plan adopted by ordinance wishes to protest the proposed county plan provisions, it shall appear at the hearing and submit in writing specific proposals to the stormwater management planning committee. After consideration of the matters raised at the hearing, the committee may amend or approve the plan and recommend it to the county board for adoption.

The county board may enact the proposed plan by ordinance. If the proposals for modification of the plan made by an affected municipality having a stormwater management plan are not included in the proposed county plan, and the municipality affected by the plan opposes adoption of the county plan by resolution of its corporate authorities, approval of the county plan shall require an affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the county board members present and voting. If the county board wishes to amend the county plan, it shall submit in writing specific proposals to the stormwater management planning committee. If the proposals are not approved by the committee, or are opposed by resolution of the corporate authorities of an affected municipality having a municipal stormwater management plan, amendment of the plan shall require an affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the county board members present and voting.

(f) The county board may prescribe by ordinance reasonable rules and regulations for floodplain management and for governing the location, width, course and release rate of all stormwater runoff channels, streams, lakes and basins in the county, in accordance with the adopted stormwater management plan. These rules and regulations shall, at a minimum, meet the standards for floodplain management established by the Office of Water Resources and the requirements of the Federal Emergency Management Agency for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

(g) In accordance with, and if recommended in, the adopted stormwater management plan, the county board may adopt a schedule of fees as may be necessary to mitigate the effects of increased stormwater runoff resulting from new development. The fees shall not exceed the cost of satisfying the onsite stormwater retention or detention requirements of the adopted stormwater management plan. The fees shall be used to finance activities undertaken by the county or its included municipalities to mitigate the effects of urban stormwater runoff by providing regional stormwater retention or detention facilities, as identified in the county plan. All such fees collected by the county shall be held in a separate fund, and shall be expended only in the watershed within which they were collected.

(h) For the purpose of implementing this Section and for the development, design, planning, construction, operation and maintenance of stormwater facilities provided for in the stormwater management plan, a county board that has established a stormwater management planning committee pursuant to this Section may cause an annual tax of not to exceed 0.20% of the value, as equalized or assessed by the Department of Revenue, of all taxable property in the county to be levied upon all the taxable property in the county. The tax shall be in addition to all other taxes authorized by law to be levied and collected in the county and shall be in addition to the maximum tax rate authorized by law for general county purposes. The 0.20% limitation provided in this Section may be increased or decreased by referendum in accordance with the provisions of Sections 18-120, 18-125, and 18-130 of the Property Tax Code.

Any revenues generated as a result of ownership or operation of facilities or land acquired with the tax funds collected pursuant to this subsection (h) shall be held in a separate fund and be used either to abate such property tax or for implementing this Section.

However, unless at least part of the county has been declared after July 1, 1986 by presidential proclamation to be a disaster area as a result of flooding, the tax authorized by this subsection (h) shall not be levied until the question of its adoption, either for a specified period or indefinitely, has been submitted to the electors thereof and approved by a majority of those voting on the question. This question may be submitted at any election held in the county after the adoption of a resolution by the county board providing for the submission of the question to the electors of the county. The county board shall certify the resolution and proposition to the proper election officials, who shall submit the proposition at an election in accordance with the general election law. If a majority of the votes cast on the question is in favor of the levy of the tax, it may thereafter be levied in the county for the specified period or indefinitely, as provided in the proposition. The question shall be put in substantially the following form:

: Shall an annual tax  
 be levied for stormwater management  
 purposes (for a period of not more : YES  
 : than ..... years) at : : :  
 : a rate not exceeding .....% : : :  
 : of the equalized assessed value of : : :  
 : the taxable property of ..... : NO : : :  
 : County? : : :

(i) In accordance with and if recommended in the adopted stormwater management plan, the county board, upon recommendation by the committee and by ordinance may establish rates and service fees to be assessed upon the property served by the drainage system. No stormwater management plan service fees may be imposed on public roads or highways. The service fees shall be used to implement the adopted stormwater management plan throughout the County. However, the service fees may not be imposed until the stormwater management planning committee develops and approves a stormwater management financial plan. The financial plan shall include the following:

(1) A description of the 5-year costs of implementing the stormwater management plan. The land acquisition, capital facility and maintenance components shall be categorized by watershed:

(2) A description of the direct relationship between the service fees and the contribution of stormwater runoff to the drainage system:

(3) A description of how the service fees will be calculated, imposed and collected and how the revenue will be spent: and

(4) A description of the cost of imposing, collecting and distributing the service fees. The financial plan shall, at a minimum, be updated every five years and shall be subject to public notice, a public review period of 60 days and a public hearing prior to adoption.

(i-5) A county may not impose a combination of property tax funding for stormwater management as described in subsection (h) and a service fee as described in subsection (i). A base service fee for all properties shall be used for countywide program development and the implementation of the countywide of the stormwater management plan. Service fees collected in addition to the base fees shall be used solely within the watershed in which they were collected for the watershed specific portions of the implementation of the stormwater management plan. The total of any service fees shall not exceed 0.20% of the value, as equalized or assessed by the Department of Revenue, of all taxable property in the county. Also, for private property, the service charges imposed on an individual property shall not exceed 0.20% of its equalized or assessed value except as provided in subsection (h).

(i-10) The service fees shall be established and revised, shall be due and payable, and shall

be in force as the county board, upon recommendation by the committee, determines by ordinance. Stormwater service fees established by the county board shall not be subject to any regulations covering rates and charges for similar services provided by privately owned entities. In fixing the service fees, the county board may, upon recommendation from the committee, reduce the service fee for any property by considering the services furnished or to be furnished by the user of the stormwater management system, the nature and extent of the use of the land, its stormwater runoff characteristics, and any other matters that present a reasonable difference as a ground for distinction.

(l-15) Service fees authorized by this subsection (l) shall not be levied until the question of its adoption, either for a specified period or indefinitely, has been submitted to the electors thereof and approved by a majority of those voting on the question. This question may be submitted at any election held in the county after the adoption of a resolution by the county board providing for the submission of the question to the electors of the county. The county board shall certify the resolution and proposition to the proper election officials, who shall submit the proposition at an election in accordance with the general election law. If a majority of the votes cast on the question is in favor of the imposition of the service fee, it may thereafter be levied in the county for the specified period or indefinitely, as provided in the proposition. The question shall be put in substantially the following form:

-----  
: Shall a service rate base fee  
: be authorized for stormwater management  
: purposes (for a period of not more : YES  
: then ..... years) at :  
: -----  
: a rate not exceeding .....% :  
: of the equalized assessed value of :  
: the taxable property of ..... : NO  
: County? :  
: -----

(l) A county shall have a lien for delinquent stormwater service fees including interest on the delinquent amount, against any property against which the service rates and charges were imposed. Such a lien shall be superior to all other liens and encumbrances except general taxes and local and special assessments.

(f)(k) Upon the creation and implementation of a county stormwater management plan, the county may petition the circuit court to dissolve any or all drainage districts created pursuant to the Illinois Drainage Code or predecessor Acts which are located entirely within the area of the county covered by the plan.

However, any active drainage district implementing a plan that is consistent with and at

least as stringent as the county stormwater management plan may petition the stormwater management planning committee for exception from dissolution. Upon filing of the petition, the committee shall set a date for hearing not less than 2 weeks, nor more than 4 weeks, from the filing thereof, and the committee shall give at least one week's notice of the hearing in one or more newspapers of general circulation within the district, and in addition shall cause a copy of the notice to be personally served upon each of the trustees of the district. At the hearing, the committee shall hear the district's petition and allow the district trustees and any interested parties an opportunity to present oral and written evidence. The committee shall render its decision upon the petition for exception from dissolution based upon the best interests of the residents of the district. In the event that the exception is not allowed, the district may file a petition within 30 days of the decision with the circuit court. In that case, the notice and hearing requirements for the court shall be the same as herein provided for the committee. The court shall likewise render its decision of whether to dissolve the district based upon the best interests of residents of the district.

The dissolution of any drainage district shall not affect the obligation of any bonds issued or contracts entered into by the district nor invalidate the levy, extension or collection of any taxes or special assessments upon the property in the former drainage district. All property and obligations of the former drainage district shall be assumed and managed by the county, and the debts of the former drainage district shall be discharged as soon as practicable.

If a drainage district lies only partly within a county that adopts a county stormwater management plan, the county may petition the circuit court to disconnect from the drainage district that portion of the district that lies within that county. The property of the drainage district within the disconnected area shall be assumed and managed by the county. The county shall also assume a portion of the drainage district's debt at the time of disconnection, based on the portion of the value of the taxable property of the drainage district which is located within the area being disconnected.

The operations of any drainage district that continues to exist in a county that has adopted a stormwater management plan in accordance with this Section shall be in accordance with the adopted plan.

(7)(l) Any county that has adopted a county stormwater management plan under this Section may, after 10 days written notice to the owner or occupant, enter upon any lands or waters within the county for the purpose of inspecting stormwater facilities or causing the removal of any obstruction to an affected watercourse. The county shall be responsible for any damages occasioned thereby.

(k)(m) Upon petition of the municipality, and based on a finding of the stormwater management planning committee, the county shall not enforce rules and regulations adopted by the county in any municipality located wholly or partly within the county that has a municipal stormwater management ordinance that is consistent with and at least as stringent as the county plan and ordinance, and is being enforced by the municipal authorities.



(h)(n) A county may issue general obligation bonds or revenue bonds for implementing any stormwater plan adopted under this Section in the manner prescribed in Section 5-1012; except that the referendum requirement of Section 5-1012 shall not apply to bonds issued pursuant to this Section on which the principal and interest are to be paid entirely out of funds generated by the taxes and fees authorized by this Section.

(m)(o) The powers authorized by this Section may be implemented by the county board for a portion of the county subject to similar stormwater management needs.

(n)(p) The powers and taxes authorized by this Section are in addition to the powers and taxes authorized by Division 5-15; in exercising its powers under this Section, a county shall not be subject to the restrictions and requirements of that Division.

(o)(q) Pursuant to paragraphs (g) and (i) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution, this Section specifically denies and limits the exercise of any power which is inconsistent herewith by home rule units in any county with a population of less than 1,500,000 in the area served by the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission. This Section does not prohibit the concurrent exercise of powers consistent herewith.

#### § 5-1062.2 Stormwater management in Southwestern Counties

(a) The purpose of this Section is to allow management and mitigation of the effects of urbanization on stormwater drainage in metropolitan counties located in Illinois, and references to "county" in this Section shall apply only to Madison, Monroe and St. Clair counties. This Section shall not apply to land used for agriculture purposes as defined ..... The purpose of this Section shall be achieved by:

(1) consolidating the existing stormwater management framework into a united, countywide structure;

(2) setting minimum standards for floodplain and stormwater management; and

(3) preparing a countywide plan for the management of stormwater runoff, including the management of natural and man-made drainageways. The countywide plan may incorporate watershed plans.

(b) A county board seeking to establish a stormwater planning committee must establish this planning committee by adoption of county board resolution with a favorable vote of two-thirds of all members of the county board. The membership of the stormwater planning committee must consist of equal numbers of county board and municipal representatives from each county board district, and such other members as may be determined by the county and municipal members. However, if the county has more than 6 county board districts, the county board may by ordinance divide the county into not less than 6 areas of approximately equal population, to be used instead of county board districts for the purpose of determining representation on the stormwater management planning committee.

The county board members shall be appointed by the chairman of the county board.

Municipal members from each county board district or other represented area shall be appointed by a majority vote of the mayors of those municipalities which have the greatest percentage of their respective populations residing in such county board district or other represented area. All municipal and county board representatives shall be entitled to a vote; the other members shall be nonvoting members, unless authorized to vote by the unanimous consent of the municipal and county board representatives. A municipality that is located in more than one county may choose, at the time of formation of the stormwater management planning committee and based on watershed boundaries, to participate in the stormwater management planning program of either or both of the counties. Subcommittees of the stormwater management planning committee may be established to serve a portion of the county or a particular drainage basin that has similar stormwater management needs. The stormwater management planning committee shall adopt by-laws, by a majority vote of the county and municipal members, to govern the functions of the committee and its subcommittees. Officers of the committee shall include a chair and vice chair, one of whom shall be a county representative and one a municipal representative.

The principal duties of the committee shall be to develop a stormwater management plan for presentation to and approval by the county board, and to direct the plan's implementation and revision. The committee may retain engineering, legal and financial advisors and inspection personnel. The committee shall meet at least quarterly and shall hold at least one public meeting during the preparation of the plan and prior to its submittal to the county board.

(c) In the preparation of a stormwater management plan, a county stormwater management planning committee shall coordinate the planning process with each adjoining county to ensure that recommended stormwater projects will have no significant impact on the levels or flows of stormwaters in inter-county watersheds or on the capacity of existing and planned stormwater retention facilities. An adopted stormwater management plan shall identify steps taken by the county to coordinate the development of plan recommendations with adjoining counties.

(d) Before the stormwater management planning committee recommends to the county board a stormwater management plan for the county or a portion thereof, it shall submit the plan to the Office of Water Resources of the Department of Natural Resources for review and recommendations. The Office, in reviewing the plan, shall consider such factors as impacts on the levels or flows in rivers and streams and the cumulative effects of stormwater discharges on flood levels. The Office shall determine whether the plan or ordinances enacted to implement the plan complies with the requirements of subsection (f). Within a period not to exceed 60 days, the review comments and recommendations shall be submitted to the stormwater management planning committee for consideration. Any amendments to the plan for the county shall be submitted to the Office for review.

(e) Prior to recommending the plan to the county board, the stormwater management planning committee shall hold at least one public hearing thereon and shall afford interested persons an opportunity to be heard. The hearing shall be held in the county seat. Notice of the hearing shall be published at least once no less than 15 days in advance thereof in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county. The notice shall state the time and place of the

hearing and the place where copies of the proposed plan will be accessible for examination by interested parties. If an affected municipality having a stormwater management plan adopted by ordinance wishes to protest the proposed county plan provisions, it shall appear at the hearing and submit in writing specific proposals to the stormwater management planning committee. After consideration of the matters raised at the hearing, the committee may amend or approve the plan and recommend it to the county board for adoption.

The county board may enact the proposed plan by ordinance. If the proposals for modification of the plan made by an affected municipality having a stormwater management plan are not included in the proposed county plan, and the municipality affected by the plan opposes adoption of the county plan by resolution of its corporate authorities, approval of the county plan shall require an affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the county board members present and voting. If the county board wishes to amend the county plan, it shall submit in writing specific proposals to the stormwater management planning committee. If the proposals are not approved by the committee, or are opposed by resolution of the corporate authorities of an affected municipality having a municipal stormwater management plan, amendment of the plan shall require an affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the county board members present and voting.

(f) The county board may prescribe by ordinance reasonable rules and regulations for floodplain management and for governing the location, width, course and release rate of all stormwater runoff channels, streams, lakes and basins in the county, in accordance with the adopted stormwater management plan. These rules and regulations shall, at a minimum, meet the standards for floodplain management established by the Office of Water Resources and the requirements of the Federal Emergency Management Agency for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

(g) In accordance with, and if recommended in, the adopted stormwater management plan, the county board may adopt a schedule of fees as may be necessary to mitigate the effects of increased stormwater runoff resulting from new development. The fees shall not exceed the cost of satisfying the onsite stormwater retention or detention requirements of the adopted stormwater management plan. The fees shall be used to finance activities undertaken by the county or its included municipalities to mitigate the effects of urban stormwater runoff by providing regional stormwater retention or detention facilities, as identified in the county plan. All such fees collected by the county shall be held in a separate fund, and shall be expended only in the watershed within which they were collected.

(h) For the purpose of implementing this Section and for the development, design, planning, construction, operation and maintenance of stormwater facilities provided for in the stormwater management plan, a county board that has established a stormwater management planning committee pursuant to this Section may cause an annual tax of not to exceed 0.20% of the value, as equalized or assessed by the Department of Revenue, of all taxable property in the county to be levied upon all the taxable property in the county except..... The tax shall be in addition to all other taxes authorized by law to be levied and collected in the county and shall be in addition to the maximum tax rate authorized by law for general county purposes. The 0.20% limitation provided in this Section may be increased or decreased by referendum in

accordance with the provisions of Sections 18-120, 18-125, and 18-130 of the Property Tax Code.

Any revenues generated as a result of ownership or operation of facilities or land acquired with the tax funds collected pursuant to this subsection (h) shall be held in a separate fund and be used either to abate such property tax or for implementing this Section.

The tax authorized by this subsection (h) shall not be levied until the question of its adoption, either for a specified period or indefinitely, has been submitted to the electors thereof and approved by a majority of those voting on the question. This question may be submitted at any election held in the county after the adoption of a resolution by the county board providing for the submission of the question to the electors of the county. The county board shall certify the resolution and proposition to the proper election officials, who shall submit the proposition at an election in accordance with the general election law. If a majority of the votes cast on the question is in favor of the levy of the tax, it may thereafter be levied in the county for the specified period or indefinitely, as provided in the proposition. The question shall be put in substantially the following form:

-----  
: Shall an annual tax  
: be levied for stormwater management  
: purposes (for a period of not more : YES  
: than ..... years) at : : :  
: -----  
: a rate not exceeding .....% : :  
: of the equalized assessed value of : :  
: the taxable property of ..... : NO :  
: County? : : :  
: -----

(i) In accordance with and if recommended in the adopted stormwater management plan, the county board, upon recommendation by the committee and by ordinance may establish rates and service fees to be assessed upon the property served by the drainage system. No stormwater management plan service fees may be imposed on public roads or highways. The service fees shall be used to implement the adopted stormwater management plan throughout the County. However, the service fees may not be imposed until the stormwater management planning committee develops and approves a stormwater management financial plan. The financial plan shall include the following:

(1) A description of the 5-year costs of implementing the stormwater management plan. The land acquisition, capital facility and maintenance components shall be categorized by watershed;

(2) A description of the direct relationship between the service fees and the contribution of stormwater runoff to the drainage system;

(3) A description of how the service fees will be calculated, imposed and collected

and how the revenue will be spent; and

(4) A description of the cost of imposing, collecting and distributing the service fees. The financial plan shall, at a minimum, be updated every five years and shall be subject to public notice, a public review period of 60 days and a public hearing prior to adoption.

(i-5) A county may not impose a combination of property tax funding for stormwater management as described in subsection (h) and a service fee as described in subsection (i). A base service fee for all properties shall be used for countywide program development and the implementation of the countywide stormwater management plan. Service fees collected in addition to the base fees shall be used solely within the watershed in which they were collected for the watershed specific portions of the implementation of the stormwater management plan. The total of any service fees shall not exceed 0.20% of the value, as equalized or assessed by the Department of Revenue, of all taxable property in the county. Also, for private property, the service charges imposed on an individual property shall not exceed 0.20% of its equalized or assessed value except as provided in subsection (h).

(i-10) The service fees shall be established and revised, shall be due and payable, and shall be in force as the county board, upon recommendation by the committee, determines by ordinance. Stormwater service fees established by the county board shall not be subject to any regulations covering rates and charges for similar services provided by privately owned entities. In fixing the service fees, the county board may, upon recommendation from the committee, reduce the service fee for any property by considering the services furnished or to be furnished by the user of the stormwater management system, the nature and extent of the use of the land, its stormwater runoff characteristics, and any other matters that present a reasonable difference as a ground for distinction.

(i-15) Service fees authorized by this subsection (i) shall not be levied until the question of its adoption, either for a specified period or indefinitely, has been submitted to the electors thereof and approved by a majority of those voting on the question. This question may be submitted at any election held in the county after the adoption of a resolution by the county board providing for the submission of the question to the electors of the county. The county board shall certify the resolution and proposition to the proper election officials, who shall submit the proposition at an election in accordance with the general election law. If a majority of the votes cast on the question is in favor of the imposition of the service fee, it may thereafter be levied in the county for the specified period or indefinitely, as provided in the proposition. The question shall be put in substantially the following form:

-----  
: Shall a service rate base fee  
: be authorized for stormwater management  
: purposes (for a period of not more : YES  
: than ..... years) at :  
: -----  
: a rate not exceeding .....% :  
: of the equalized assessed value of :  
: -----

the taxable property of ..... NO .....  
County? .....

(l) A county shall have a lien for delinquent stormwater service fees including interest on the delinquent amount, against any property against which the service rates and charges were imposed. Such a lien shall be superior to all other liens and encumbrances except general taxes and local and special assessments.

(k) Upon petition of a drainage district, and based on a finding of the stormwater management planning committee, the county shall not enforce rules and regulations adopted by the county in any drainage district located wholly or partly within the county that has a drainage district stormwater management ordinance that is consistent with and at least as stringent as the county plan and ordinance, and is being enforced by the drainage district authorities.

(l) Any county that has adopted a county stormwater management plan under this Section may, after 10 days written notice to the owner or occupant, enter upon any lands or waters within the county for the purpose of inspecting stormwater facilities or causing the removal of any obstruction to an affected watercourse. The county shall be responsible for any damages occasioned thereby.

(m) Upon petition of the municipality, and based on a finding of the stormwater management planning committee, the county shall not enforce rules and regulations adopted by the county in any municipality located wholly or partly within the county that has a municipal stormwater management ordinance that is consistent with and at least as stringent as the county plan and ordinance, and is being enforced by the municipal authorities.

(n) A county may issue general obligation bonds or revenue bonds for implementing any stormwater plan adopted under this Section in the manner prescribed in Section 5-1012; except that the referendum requirement of Section 5-1012 shall not apply to bonds issued pursuant to this Section on which the principal and interest are to be paid entirely out of funds generated by the taxes and fees authorized by this Section.

(o) The powers authorized by this Section may be implemented by the county board for a portion of the county subject to similar stormwater management needs.

(p) The powers and taxes authorized by this Section are in addition to the powers and taxes authorized by Division 5-15; in exercising its powers under this Section, a county shall not be subject to the restrictions and requirements of that Division.

(q) Pursuant to paragraphs (g) and (i) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution, this Section specifically denies and limits the exercise of any power which is inconsistent herewith by home rule units in Madison, Monroe or St. Clair Counties. This Section does not prohibit the concurrent exercise of powers consistent herewith.

## **ATTACHMENT 8**

### **PROJECT PLANNING TEAM FOR REVITALIZATION OF URBAN CENTERS – MEETING NOTES**





## **Project Planning Team for Revitalization of Urban Centers**

### **February 10<sup>th</sup> Meeting**

Present: Rita Backstrom  
Bill Gagen  
Rebecca Perkins  
David Rahe  
Mary Williams

#### **Priority Concerns Identified by Consensus of Those Present:**

- Brownfield Redevelopment
- Neighborhood Revitalization
- Hazardous Materials
  - Household Waste
  - Lead Paint
  - Tires
- Environmental Education Programs

#### **Questions:**

1. Geography of Revitalization Program?
2. Is money available for planning?
3. Is money available for project implementation?
4. Is money available for administration?

